The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO MONDAY AUGUST 3, 1896. XXXV—NO. 19

TALK TO THE VETERANS

McKinley Receives Visitors from Old Guernsey.

OLD SOLDIERS ENTHUSIASTIC

Mr. McKinley Tells Them That Though Infirm in Step Their Hearts Are as Steady and True as Ever—Proud of the Tin Plate Iddustry.

CANTON, July 31.—The G. A. R. men from Guernsey county visited Major McKinley shortly before noon. They were 350 in number. After the usual preliminaries Mr. McKinley, who was enthusiastically received, addressed the delegation as follows:

"Colonel Taylor, Dr. McFarlain, my comrades and fellow citizens: It gives me great gratification to receive this call from my old friends and neighbors and fellow citizens of Guernsey county. I have made many visits to your county in years gone by and know most of you personally. I know something of the spirit of your people. I know something of the quality of your population. I know something of your loyalty and devotion to the Union in war, and I know much of your loyalty and devotion to patriotism and good government in peace; (Cheers.) and knowing you as well as I do know you, I am certain that neither flood nor fire could stop you from doing what you had proposed to do. (Laughter and applause.)

"I am glad to meet the representatives of labor who are assembled here this morning. I congratulate them upon the advance that has been made in the tin plate industry, to which Colonel Taylor has referred. I am glad to know that Republican legislation gave to this country an industry that gives work and wages to American workingmen and brings happiness to American homes. (Great cheering and applause.)

"I am glad, my fellow citizens, to meet my old comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. (Applause.) My comrades of thirty five years ago, for the war commenced 35 years ago, and it is nearly thirty-two since its close. It seems not so long nor so far away, but as I look into the faces of the old soldiers before me today, I see that age is stamping its lines of care upon them. Their step is no longer as steady and as firm as it was thirty-five years ago, but their hearts are just as loyal to the old flag of the Union. (Tremendous cheering.) And they are just as loyal to national honor today as they were loyal to national unity then. (Applause). When the war closed there were two great debts resting upon this government. One was the debt due to the man who had loaned the government money with which to carry on its military operations. The other debt was due to the men who had willingly offered their lives for the preservation of the American Union. (Cheers.) The old soldiers waited on their pensions until this great debt of the government was almost out of the way. They waited patiently until the government of the United States had reduced nearly two-thirds of the great money debt. (Applause.) They wanted every dollar of the debt paid in the best coin known to the commercial world, (great applause) and every dollar of that debt up to this hour has been paid in gold or its equivalent, the best recognized money of the world, (cheers) and every dollar of that debt, my comrades, yet to be paid will be paid in the same unquestionable coin. (Tremendous cheering.) Most of that debt is out of the way. The great debt of this government now is to the surviving soldiers of the Republic. (Applause.) There are 970,000 pensioners on the honored pension roll of this government today, and the government pays out of its public treasury in pensions over $140,000,000 every year to the soldiers and sailors, their widows and their orphans. Every dollar of that debt must be paid in the best currency and coin of the world (Great cheers and cries of 'The Republican party will see to that.') There is nobody more interested in maintaining a sound and stable currency than the old soldiers of the Republic. (Applause and cries of," you are right, major") their widows and their orphans. Your old commander, Gen. Grant, (applause) whose memory is cherished by all of you performed two great and conspicuous acts while President of the United States, one vetoing the inflation bill that would have cast us upon the sea of a depreciated currency, and the other was the signing of the act for the resumption of specie payments that placed every dollar of our money upon the sound foundation of financial honor and unquestionable national honesty; and the old soldiers this year as in all the years of the past, following their old commander, will stand by the financial honor of the government and will no more permit our nation's integrity to be questioned than they would permit that flag, pointing to an American flag, to be assailed. (Applause and cries of, "You are right.") I thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call, so expressive of your good will and congratulations, and assure you that it will afford me much pleasure to meet each one of you, personally. (Applause and cheers.)

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

President Ratchford Issues an Official Call.

COLUMBUS, July 31.—President Ratchford and the executive board of the Ohio miners' organization have issued a call for a state convention to meet in Wirthwein's hall, this city, August 11, at 10 a. m., for the adoption of such measures as are necessary to secure the enforcement of the present wage scale agreement which has been violated in many instances, even to a reduction of mining rates. The contract lease system is blamed to a great extent for this condition and an effort will be made in the convention to abolish it. The convention will be composed of about 1,000 delegates and will last three days.

THE NEW POSTOFFICE.

Work to Begin at Once on the Warwick Block.

John Meinhart has been awarded the contract and within a few days work will be begun on the proposed improvements at the Massillon postoffice. An addition, forty feet in length, is to be made to the postoffice room, which will then be 90 feet long. Mr. H. C. Brown has the supervision of the work. On and after Sept. 20 the business of the postoffice will be conducted on the Yale lock and call box system. This will be a great convenience for the public as well as the employes as the, office may then be kept open until late at night without necessitating the attendance of one of the clerks.

STIRRING THINGS UP.

The Line to Navarre a Subject of Discussion.

ACTION TAKEN THURSDAY NIGHT

The Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly Authorizes a Committee to Wait Upon the Council, and Ascertain what can be Done to Hasten the Project.

At a regular meeting of the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly, held Thursday night, a committee consi-ting of Frank Dibell, Wm. Brown and William B. Sailer was appointed to go before the city council and urge action in relation to the construction of the street railway to Navarre. The discussion before the Trades Assembly was interesting. It was stated that the Canton-Massillon Company had sought the Navarre franchise several years ago, and had given bond to carry out its contract. Inasmuch as this had been accomplished by putting an end to a similar project undertaken in good faith by another company, the Assembly felt that the company was obligated to execute its promise. A contract was a contract, and a company which permitted the city to pay damage claims involved by the building of its own lines, ought to be held to the fulfillment of its own pledges. The city had been patient, and there was no disposition on the part of the Assembly to demand unreasonable things.

The committee was instructed to meet and co-operate with Councilman Smith.

On the other hand, the public had a right to know, definitely, what the street railway people proposed to do, and if they were not disposed to build to Navarre, it was argued that bond should be forfeited, and efforts made to interest other capitalists. The non existence of the road caused a daily loss to merchants, and it was the duty of the council to legislate for the interests of the whole city. It was further said that since the company found ways and means of laying tracks in Canton which had not been thought of when the Navarre franchise was sought, the plea of inability to raise the money came with poor grace. As for Mr. Lynch's complaint that Navarre people had not agreed to buy stock or bonds, that was a question foreign to the issue. He had not thought of that when asking favors from the council. The committee was instructed to consult the councilmen, and ask that some positive conclusion be reached in the matter.

Delegates from the Massillon Musicians' Protective Union were admitted to membership The picnic committee reported that Pahlau's park had been secured for the Labor Day picnic. A good ball game will be arranged for that day. An open meeting was ordered for Aug. 13, at 7:30 p. m. to which all clerks not employed in saloons are invited. The meeting is called for the purpose of organizing the retail clerks of the city.

DR. SANDERSON DISMISSED.

Justice Sibila Holds That the Evidence is Insufficent.

The case of the State of Ohio against Dr. J. H. Sanderson, charged with the theft of a promissory note for $300 with Mrs. F. G. Jones as prosecuting witness, the latter was dismissed by Justice Sibila Thursday afternoon. Justice Sibila stated after the hearing that his decsion did not rest wholly upon the evidence as to whether the act was committed, as is usual in cases of grand larceny. He said there was not much doubt but that Dr. Sanderson had taken the note, and as to whether the fact coupled with the subsequent return of the note, constituted a felony, was the question the court had to determine. Taking Swan's treatise as his authority, 'Squire Sibila decided that grand larceny had not been committed.

The testimony of the various witnesses was, as a whole, but a corroboration of the statements which appeared in the news columns of this paper a few days since. It was proved that Dr. Sanderson had picked up the note immediately after it had been laid upon the table and left the room. When the note was returned to the Joneses shortly afterward Dr. Sanderson's signature was effaced and the words, "this is void," and "no good," were written on its face and back. Dr. Sanderson claims that the note had been unlawfully obtained and that he wished to nullify it so that an innocent person might not be imposed upon by purchasing it.

ANOTHER MAN KILLED.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—[By Associated Press]—The strike at the Brown hoisting works was declared in force again today. A riot occurred at noon today. One man was fatally shot. Union men claim the company is not keeping its promise to reinstate strikers.

FAR FROM BEING A JOKE

Massillon Families Plunged into Grief.

MILLER'S MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The Trouble First Arose Over Religious Difference—A Proposed Marriage Followed by a Tragedy of the Very Saddest Sort.

Mention was made on Thursday of the distress of Mrs. Martin Seifert, Mrs. John Yost and Mrs. Lawrence Jenior, who had received a letter from a distant relative announcing the murder of their sister, Mrs. Kate Miller, near Louisville, Ky. They were uncertain whether to believe the report or not, as the writer of the letter had some reputation as a practical joker. The place is inaccessible by telegraph, but THE INDEPENDENT succeeded in communicating with Chief of Police Thos. H. Taylor, of Louisville, who sends the following confirmation published on July 21st:

"A horrible murder and suicide occurred yesterday in Greenville township, twelve miles north of New Albany. Edward G. Miller, a Swiss, who lived in this city several years ago, shot and killed his wife and shortly afterward committed suicide. The cause of the tragedy was primarily a difference in religion, but the immediate cause was Miller's objection to the marriage of his daughter, Caroline, to Frederick H. Bushwald.

"At 6 o'clock yesterday morning Miller and his wife engaged in a war of words in the barn, where the woman was engaged in milking the cows. Her husband followed her to the house, knocked her down with a club and when she arose shot her through the head with a Winchester rifle. Their son, a youth of 14 years, fled from the house when he saw his father strike his mother As he passed out the gate he heard the report of the gun. He went at once to Greenville, two miles distant, and informed people there that he feared his father had killed his mother. A neighbor went to the place, and as he entered the gate he observed Miller standing in the doorway with the gun in his hand. Miller warned him away, and as he brought the gun to his shoulder the man fled.

"Shortly before 10 o'clock a posse headed by the constable of the township went to the Miller homestead, where they found the wife dead on the floor of the kitchen with a ghastly wound in her head. Miller was nowhere to be seen. A search was made for him, and in the woodland near the house his body was found lying under a tree. He had evidently proceeded in the work of self-murder with great deliberation. After removing his shoes and stockings he had placed the muzzle of the gun against his forehead and pulled the trigger with the toe of his right foot. The bullet entered his brain causing instant death.

"Caroline Miller, the daughter, over whose marriage arose the dispute that led to the murder and suicide, was at Greenville at the time of the tragedy, preparing to come to New Albany to procure some new articles for the wedding, which was to have taken place this morning in the Catholic church at Bradford. The license was granted by County Clerk Saun at New Albany yesterday morning, and Frederick H. Bushwald, the prospective bridegroom, was on the way to Greenville township with the document in his pocket when he was met by friends who notified him of the tragedy

"Miller for several months was employed by Fred. Sievers, of New Albany, as a wagonmaker and was well thought of by his employer and every one with whom he came in contact. His domestic relations, however, were not of the most pleasant character on account of differences in religious views between himself and his wife and frequent quarrels resulted. About one year ago the pair separated, but their troubles were amicably adjusted and they had been for several months living together.

"Coroner Starr, of New Albany, was summoned to the scene of the tragedy yesterday afternoon and will hold an inquest today."

WILSON PLEADS GUILTY.

He Says He is Repentant and Blames His Wife.

Jesse Wilson, who came so near ending the life of his wife, Mrs. Ella Wilson, Wednesday evening, was brought before Mayor Schott in answer to a charge of assault with intent to kill. Wilson pleaded guilty to the assault, but said he did not intend to kill her. He was taken to the county jail Friday afternoon to await trial. Wilson declared that he is the best hearted and at present the most repentant man in the country. He said he was driven to his rash act by his wife's conduct.

The woman is still in a critical condition. The attending physician this morning discovered a fractured rib so it seems evident that she must have been badly abused before the cutting was done.

ATTEMPTED TO KILL HER.

Shocking Attack Upon Mrs. Caroline Uebernickel.

Mrs. Caroline Uebernickel, who lives on the Earl road, and is 60 years of age, is in a critical condition and may die. She was assaulted Sunday night by an unknown tramp, while in a neighbor's yard. Sand was thrown into her eyes, and she is convinced that her assailant intended to kill her. She besought him to spare her life on account of her children. The man then filled her mouth with packing found on the railroad track, and left her in an unconscious condition. She was taken home by friends.

A CASE OF SUNSTROKE.

William Bamberger Dies from Its Effect at Memphis.

Notice of the death of William Bamberger, aged 30 years, the oldest son of Mrs. Anton Bamberger, of this city, was received this morning. Mr Bamberger was in the employ of Shriver & Sons, architects and iron workers, of Cincinnati, and had been sent by his firm to Memphis, Tenn., to superintend the erection of a steel frame for a new business block. While there he sustained a sunstroke from the effects of which he died. The body will be interred in Cincinnati. His relatives in this city will leave for that place tonight. Mr. Bamberger was at one time a resident of Massillon and was esteemed and respected by all. He leaves a wife and one child who reside in Cincinnati.

A M'KINLEY MYSTERY.

Solved by the Identification of Whitelaw Reid.

WHY MR HANNA IS IN NEW YORK

He Has Gone, it is Said, Mainly for the Purpose of Smoothing Down Mr. Whitney and the Gold Democrats of the East.

Mr. Hanna's real reason for going to New York is to placate Mr. W. C. Whitney, and induce him to abandon his idea of putting another Democratic ticket into the field. An informant who says that he gleaned the foregoing from Mr. Hanna himself, furnishes this and the key to another matter that has puzzled the newspaper correspondents for a fortnight.

It is just two weeks ago today since a mysterious stranger jumped into the McKinley carriage at a Canton station, and was received by Mr. McKinley in person. A long and earnest conversation followed, and the stranger was bundled off to a Cleveland train, from which he again emerged to meet Mark Hanna. It was a sizzling hot day, the reporters were listless, and the pilgrim made good his escape, being seen by but one of the guild, and spoken to by none. Inquiry was made at the usual fountains of information for the name of the sole unclassified caller, but they had suddenly become dry. Even the Major himself was bereft of memory, and there the mystery rested until now.

The mysterious stranger was Whitelaw Reid.

All this occurred several days before Mr. Whitney had made public his letter, advocating a gold standard Democratic ticket. The information in hand is that Mr. Reid came as ambassador from Mr. Whitney and sought a pledge from Mr. McKinley that the latter would give the gold Democrats a cabinet position in exchange for their individed support. Mr. Reid added a rider of his own, requiring that the Platt machine be not recognized. To these requests Mr. McKinley gave attentive ear and with the suave tact of Richelieu exclaimed, "What's diplomacy compared to a delicious *pate*!" and took his guest to luncheon. So Mr. Reid returned no wiser than he came, but the bearer of olive branches, without fruit or blossom. Mr. Whitney was distinctly displeased. So he wrote a letter. Then Mr. McKinley went to Cleveland, and then Mr Hanna went to New York. Mr. Hanna is expected to smooth down Mr. Whitney's tail feathers, and to make the task easier, no Republican of any prominence has been permitted to say unkind or disparaging things of Mr. Whitney. Mr. Hanna is expected to explain that Mr. McKinley must talk tariff more or less, and, moreover, being a sincere man, he will not be untrue to his record. On the other hand, he will go as far as he can in recognizing the sound money Democrats—he will speak of them in his addresses, and in fact, he has done so, but he will not tie himself up with promises, or conditions concerning the conduct of the campaign which run counter to his own convictions.

* * *

Those who repose faith in omens will be interested in an incident which occurred while Major McKinley was addressing the visiting Republicans from Knoxville, Pa. While the Pennsylvania pilgrims stood in his front yard, the sky was filled with angry looking clouds, and the roar and rumble of the thunder threatened to bring the meeting to an untimely end. When the prospect was least cheerful, Mr. McKinley had raised his right hand, and dropped his manuscript in order to give especial emphasis to what happened to be his first specific reference to gold as the standard money of the world. "Our currency today is good," said he, "all of it as good as gold, and it is the unfaltering determination of the Republican party to so keep and maintain it forever." Within five minutes after he had made this statement, the sky cleared and the sun was shining with a fervor more intense than comfortable.

John S. Hall, of Colorado Springs, Col., sends word that he is on his way to Canton to deliver a gold brick to Major McKinley on behalf of the miners' union of Cripple Creek. Mr. Hall announces that there is less silver talk in that auriferous region than right here in Ohio, and does not coincide with Senator Warren, of Wyoming, who says that Colorado is irreprievably lost.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists

ATTEMPTED BUTCHERY.

Jesse Wilson Cuts His Wife's Throat.

THE WOMAN IS STILL ALIVE.

No Good Reason Assigned for the Deed—The Wounded Wife Thinks That He Was Insanely Jealous—The Man Now Under Arrest.

The southern part of the city was thrown into a state of great excitement Wednesday night over the reported murder of Ella Wilson by her husband Jesse Wilson. Investigation proved that murder had been attempted in a most horrible manner, but the victim is yet alive and may recover. The tragedy took place in a dilapidated brick house in South Erie street, owned by Gust. Martin, and in which the Wilsons resided. Shortly before 5 o'clock Wilson came home and went directly to his wife's room. Bessie Bordner, an inmate of the house, was preparing supper in a room directly below.

Wilson presently came down and as he passed through the room the Bordner woman said, "Did you tell Ella that supper was ready?" Wilson answered that he had and that his wife would be down in a minute and left the house.

This statement and what is to follow was made to an INDEPENDENT representative by Bessie Bordner directly after the cutting.

"When Wilson left the house I noticed that he started toward Hunt's grove," said Miss Bordner. "and he had scarcely disappeared when I heard Mrs. Wilson calling. I ran up stairs and she said, 'My God, Bess! he has butchered me.'

"I was so terrified by the condition of Mrs. Wilson that I ran screaming for assistance. Friends arrived and physicians were summoned and the police notified. I heard no noise of a scuffle up stairs, neither did Mrs. Wilson scream."

Miss Bordner was greatly excited but her statements were corroborated by the condition of affairs at the Wilson home Mrs. Wilson was found lying on a bed in a pool of blood with her throat cut from ear to ear. Another gash extended downward along her neck, and a third partly across one side of her face. Her hand was also cut as if she had grasped the cruel weapon in an effort to protect herself. Upon the floor lay the blood-stained knife. It was a pocket knife and very dull, and this fact, no doubt, prevented Wilson from killing his victim outright.

Drs. Hardy and Culberson arrived in short order and Mrs. Wilson was put under the influence of chloroform and her wounds skilfully dressed. Before this, however, she accused her husband of the crime but gave no motive for his brutal and fiendish act. Searching parties were organized and immediately began to hunt for the probable assassin. The search had continued, under the direction of the police, for some time, when Officer Jerry Kitchen found Wilson lying behind a hedge fence near the Hunt residence. He demanded to be let alone but did not otherwise resist arrest. Officer Kitchen said nothing about the cutting but lead Wilson to believe that he was arrested for stealing a watch; the theft was perpetrated a week ago. Wilson was lodged in jail by Officers Getz and Kitchen and the prisoner seemed to be greatly under the influence of liquor. His cuffs were bloody and were secured as evidence.

Wilson was a resident of Mansfield until but recently, but he came to Massillon on the state boat from Akron a month ago. He met Mrs. Wilson here, then Ella Gloyd, of Canton, and three weeks ago they were married in Canton by a justice of the peace.

The Bordner woman claims that Wilson treated his wife brutally from the first and had several times threatened to kill her. "On one occasion, in particular, he drew the knife used yesterday and threatened to cut her heart out."

Mrs. Wilson rested quietly through the night, but suffered much Thursday morning after awakening. At times she would clutch her throat as though to remove the bandages and again she would implore those about her to loosen them. Her eyes would start from her head and she would writhe as though she were, in truth, stifling

Then she would rest easier for a few minutes and talk freely with the watchers at the bed side. She said that her husband had loved her too well. He was insanely jealous and had frequently told her that he would kill her rather than see her in company with another man. He would not even allow her to go to the cider press in the same yard where people of the same neighborhood are went to congregate during the cider making season. Mrs. Wilson said that at various times Wednesday she had noticed her husband sharpening his knife. Once she asked him what he intended to do, and he had said, "I want to get it good and sharp."

THE ASSAILANT IS REPENTANT.

Wilson was visited in his cell by a reporter this afternoon, but he had little to say and absolutely refused to answer any questions alluding to the cutting. He stated, however, that he and his wife had intended moving to Akron where he was to have been again employed on the State boat. Upon being questioned closely about his condition yesterday Wilson admitted that he was drunk and probably relenting somewhat, he said, "Yes, we were both drunk yesterday and whiskey caused it all. I love Ella devotedly and man never cared for woman as I do for my wife and she loves me dearly, I know. I take an oath now never to touch another drop of liquor."

Wilson continued by stating that they were married in Canton, July 8, by the Presbyterian minister, and denied having had any previous trouble with his wife. To an office last night he said he had not cut Mrs. Wilson, claiming that she had done the deed herself, but when confronted with the blood-stained cuffs he refused to talk further.

MRS. WILSON STILL ALIVE.

Mrs. Wilson is yet alive but her chances for recovery are slim though she is receiving every possible care. The knife partially severed the windpipe and the wounds generally are of a serious nature. Wilson will not be arranged until his wifes condition becomes settled.

ENDEAVOR HOT SHOT.

Sunday Saloons and Sunday Base Ball Aimed At.

RESPECTS PAID TO THE MAYOR.

The Good Citizenship Committee Says That Policemen are Paid to be Policemen and Citizens are Not Expected to do Their Work for Them.

At a meeting of the Christian Endeavor Good Citizenship committee, last night, the question of Sunday order was discussed at length. It was decided to take an active, aggressive stand for law and order, not only against the open saloons, but Sunday base ball and other things of like nature will be dealt with. Since the mayor's proclamation was issued, as was stated in yesterday's INDEPENDENT, his honor's orders have been disobeyed, as people in the vicinity of "back doors" can plainly see. No complaints have been made heretofore, because it was the opinion of the committee that the citizens of our city were paying police officers for the purpose of enforcing the mayor's wishes, and the famous "proclamation" should have instructed these officers to see that all places of business that are run on Sunday in violation of law, are closed, and that all criminals and lawbreakers are brought up before his honor.

The methods of work which the committee proposes to follow cannot be made public in advance, as that would defeat them in their efforts, but the committee have sent out notice to those concerned that the base ball announced for tomorrow will, if played, bring all participants into the toils of the law. And if any officer or officers enter into a conspiracy to defeat the ends of the law, or the carrying out of its sentence, they will be considered by the committee. We ask for the co operation and sympathy of the order loving citizens of Massillon. There are very few cities in our state where Sunday base ball is permitted, especially if it is run in the interest of a saloon, and we do not want our fair city to be behind others in this respect.

H. A. SHAFER,
Chairman.

NOTES FOR THE TEACHERS.

Pithy Paragraphs About Educational Matters.

The Stark county Agricultural Society has set aside $35 premiums for orations, declamations and spelling, in the educational department.

H. S. Maharry, of Centerburg, has been elected superintendent of the Millersburg schools, to succeed J. A. McDowell, who is the Democratic candidate for congress in the Seventeenth district.

The marriage of W. H. Maurer, a teacher in the Salem high school, to Miss Zoe Snyder, of Wooster, took place at the home of the bride on Wednesday evening. Mr. Maurer at one time taught school in Bethlehem township.

The Columbus board of education has fixed the school year in that city at thirty six weeks, and abolished the kindergarten and manual training departments in order to cut down expenses.

Messrs. Handy, Jewett and Sawel are the instructors engaged for the Mahoning county teachers' institute, to be held at Canfield, August 10-14.

The state association number of the Educational Monthly is now in the hands of its subscribers. The addresses of the speakers are given in full. The one by Superintendent E A. Jones, on "The Superintendent's Relation to His Teachers," teems with excellent points well made.

THE GOVERNOR COMING.

He will Reach Massillon on the 7th of August.

Representative Austin has been informed that the Ohio canal commission will reach Massillon next Friday, coming in the state boat from Akron. The party will be accompanied by Governor Bushnell and Col. Fred Blenkner. The governor will probably take occasion to slip over to Canton long enough to see Mr. McKinley. Canal Commissioners Sleeper, Aldrich, Crowley and Williams are making the trip, as is now generally understood, for the purpose of inspecting the canals and reporting to the governor the wisest plan of disposing of or maintaining them. A visit from the governor of Ohio, in his official capacity, should be recognized by the city of Massillon. It has been suggested that the city officers arrange for a public reception. This will be Governor Bushnell's first stop in Massillon.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1896.

Congressman McClure, of Wooster, who is a candidate for re-election, has written a long letter justifying his attitude, concluding by saying: "In the event of Major McKinley's election, and my own, I will cheerfully support his administration on all questions foreshadowed in the St. Louis platform, except the silver question."

ADVICE TO SOUND MONEY MEN.

The friends of sound money should prepare short and clear statements of the facts in the case of silver, expose the ever-recurring myth about the "Crime of 1873," show exactly what is meant by the cry of 16 to 1—few persons who yell that watchword know what it means—and point out what would be the results of free coinage to the various trades and occupations and to the country at large. Unions of business men, sound-money leagues, and so on, can do no better work for sound money than to disseminate concise sound money documents in a convenient form and readable type. Mr. Whitney and his friends who are troubled with scrupulosity about Major McKinley's tariff views will help the side which they wish to help by papering the country with honest money literature much more than by playing a third ticket.—New York Sun.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Ex-President Harrison discusses our monetary system in the Ladies' Home Journal in this instructive fashion: "Ever since the resumption of specie payments, in 1879, the treasury has paid gold for greenbacks when gold was demanded, and has redeemed, in the same way, the treasury notes issued under the Sherman law. The secretary of the treasury has never exercised the discretion given him to redeem the latter notes in silver—holding that his discretion was limited to such a use of silver as would not destroy the parity of the gold and silver dollars. And our secretaries have been right, I think, in holding that the parity of our gold and silver coins will be destroyed the moment the government takes from the holder of a greenback or treasury note the election of the coin he will receive in exchange for it. If he wants gold, and silver is thrust upon him, the latter is depreciated and the former appreciated. If the holder of a United States note cannot get gold at par for it he will pay a premium for the gold he must have to meet a gold obligation. A premium on gold would at once drive gold out of circulation, for a coin that is at a premium cannot be used in trade. No one is bound to pay gold to the government for any tax or other debt due it. So that practically the situation is this: The Treasury holds itself bound to give gold to every one presenting a United States note, and has no way of compelling any one to pay gold to it. Such gold as it gets comes from such persons who choose to take paper money for gold deposited at the mints or assay offices, or to pay in gold coin some government tax. Formerly all duties upon imports were payable in gold. Now when the gold reserve gets low it can only be restored by the sale of bonds, under the powers given to the Secretary in the legislation relating to the resumption of specie payments."

SIMPLE REASONING NEEDED.

T. S. Van Dyke points out a very important matter in stating in his magazine article that the Eastern sound money people aim arguments at the Western friends of silver which fly over the heads of the very ones they desire to reach. "The roots of silver craze," Mr. Van Dyke writes, "are below the reach of any possible chill from the next election, and, if a change of administration fails to bring what the far West calls 'prosperity,' the top will soon be green with more lusty life than ever. The ignorance of the West about the business methods of our country and of the world, full knowledge of which will alone settle the silver question in any sound mind, is equalled only by the ignorance of the East about the average Western mind and the way to reach it. The East has wasted much of the reading matter sent West because it does not know the audience. Caustic editorials refusing 'gold bug literature' sent on free plates have been a common thing for two years past; many plates have been melted for their metal, and little of the printed matter would be read if published. Too much of it is as thousand-pound shot fired to breach a fog bank, when sunshine is needed; and much of it proceeds on the theory that the larger the game the larger the need of a blunderbuss to cover the whole instead of a rifle to reach the vitals. If ever an animal needed approaching on the blind side it is the 'financial bronco' of the West; for the whole trouble is largely a development of the bronco disposition. Take the gentlest old nag that ever made one mile an hour with the village parson through New Jersey mud, and turn him out to grass where vast plains roll away toward great mountains—where people begin to talk of climate and scenery, and especially of 'the invigorating properties of our ozone'—and in a few days he will be a far livelier and more vigorous animal. The effect on people is much the same, and one of its first results is a suspicion of anything from the East in the line of education on money."

RINGING WORDS FROM REED.

Speaker Reed is not sulking in his tent. The great man of Maine delivered such a speech yesterday in accepting a re-nomination for congress as one seldom hears. THE INDEPENDENT regrets that it cannot print it all, but here are a few extracts:

"Two months have slipped away—hardly time to ripen a strawberry, much less a system of finance—and there are those who tell us that all things have changed, that these very men who were being arrayed for decent burial had burst the cerements of the grave, and transfigured by some new arrangement of crowns of thorns and crosses of gold, were to lead us to a new happiness, and even repay all the damage they themselves had wrought. Now, this may be so, but to me it does not seem probable.

"Human experience in every walk of life teaches us that those who have blundered will blunder again, and that the wisest course is not to employ a ship captain who has not yet emerged from his last shipwreck, but the safe sailor, who has never lost a ship, a passenger, or a letter, but who has sailed safe through every sea. He may have lost masts and sails and even been rudderless, for hours, but he has every time come safe to shore; better have him than all the landsmen who are forever shouting what they can do and never dare tell of what they have done. Boasters are worth nothing. Deeds are facts and are forever and ever. Talk dies on the empty air. Better a pound of performance than a ship load of language.

"Two months ago, as I have already said, everybody conceded the election of the Republican ticket What has happened since then? Have the four years of history been blotted out? Not one scrap of them. Is our condition better? Rather worse. We are all in a bad way and something must be done.

"Let us see what is proposed by those gentlemen who, within the last two months, have discovered a new cure for all the ills flesh is heir to, and who proclaim, as they did four years ago, that that they alone had prosperity in their grasp.

"Their remedy is the coinage of silver, 16 to 1. What does that mean? Heretofore, whenever gold and silver have stood together it has been at the market value. When we tried to make gold and silver circulate together we have always married them according to their market value Today we find them not 16 to 1, but 31 to 1, and are going, they say, to lift silver to twice its value, not by the universal sense of mankind, which alone makes values, but by the statute of the United States single handed against the civilized world. Why should the United States try to do this alone? I won't discuss the question whether the free coinage of silver will raise it to par or not. Very few people claim that it will, and if they did I could not believe them

"I was told in 1890 by two of the most sincere, as well as the ablest silver men, that the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces a month would raise silver to a par, and when we did buy it silver went down like lead.

"Silver men have not been good prophets in the past. What we want is not more money, but more capital—money always comes with capital. We have money now, more than we can use, lying idle. We have just exported a lot of it. Money is the transferrer of capital, as a hay rack and horses are a transferrers of hay. More hay racks will never make more hay, but more hay will require more hay racks, and is sure to get them.

"Our capital is great, but the United States is very much greater. There are millions of square miles and 75,000,000 of people and undeveloped riches without stint. But there is not capital enough to keep 75,000,000 people at work. When are we the most prosperous? It is when the 75,000,000 are all at work, and when that happens we borrow of the rest of the world thousands of millions of dollars. Now, just as soon as the election is over and the future position of the United States is assured, both as to money and to the employment of our people, capital is ready to come to us from abroad and from our own people, and we shall again be prosperous."

John H. Clarke Bolts.

John H. Clarke, of Youngstown, bolts Bryan and Sewall and the Democratic national platform, adopted at Chicago His reasons are the free silver attitude of the candidates and the free silver announcement in the platform. Mr. Clarke is a clear cut single gold standard advocate, and a firm believer in the financial policy, and other features of Grover Cleveland's administration. He does not indicate what effect his personal course will have upon his paper, the Vindicator.

Isaac H. Myers, of Wooster, Ohio, Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

WOOSTER, O., May 21, 1896.

To the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, O: Gents—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. Krieger, druggist, and used them for rheumatism and constipation. One of my arms was so badly afflicted that I could not remove my coat without assistance, and after using one box all pain had entirely left it. The medicine did me more good than anything I ever took. Yours very truly,

ISAAC H. MYERS,

Half Rates to Omaha

Via the Northwestern Line (Chicago & Northwestern railway) August 15, 16 and 17, 1896—one fare for the round trip. On August 24 excursion tickets at very low rates will also be sold from Omaha to Denver and the famous Hot Springs of South Dakota. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

Now is the time to subscribe.

47 DEAD, 43 INJURED.

Revised List of Atlantic City Victims.

THE DEAD ENGINEER TO BLAME.

Operator of the Signal Tower, Now Under Arrest, So Testifies, as Does the Excursion Train Engineer—One of the Dead From Jeannette, Pa.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 1.—Forty-seven dead and 43 injured. This is the awful result of the collision here, when a Reading express hit a West Jersey train broadside at a grade crossing.

The coroner's jury has yet given no verdict.

George T. Hauser, the tower operator, who is under arrest, maintains that he signaled the Reading express to stop and the West Jersey train to come ahead. He is borne out in this by the West Jersey engineer. It would thus appear that the dead Reading engineer caused the disaster.

The killed are as follows:

Edward Farr, Atlantic City, engineer of the Reading train.
Miss Tillie Leeds, Bridgeton, N. J.
Lydia Carl, Hancocks Bridge, N. J.
Mrs. Hattie Looper, Bridgeton.
William Spaulding, Philadelphia.
Elmer Wentzel, Bridgeton.
Henry Hughes, Bridgeton.
Mrs. Mary Frease, Bridgeton.
Mr. and Mrs. James N. Bateman, Bridgeton.
William Pickett, Jeannette, Pa.
Frederick Cheney, Bridgeton.
Joseph Cheyney, Bridgeton.
Mina Cheyney, Bridgeton.
Samuel Thorne, Atlantic City.
Charles P. McGear, Bridgeton.
Frazier Bell, Bridgeton.
Mrs. H. Frazier Bell, Bridgeton.
William C. Loper, Bridgeton.
Mrs. William C. Loper, Bridgeton.
Joshua B. Earnest, Bridgeton.
Charles Mulla, Bridgeton.
Pearl Mulla, Bridgeton.
John Griner, Bridgeton.
Charles D. Burroughs, Bridgeton.
J. D. Johnson, Bridgeton.
Richard Trenchard, Bridgeton.
Mrs. Richard Trenchard, Bridgeton.
Joseph Peters, Bridgeton.
Morris Peters, Bridgeton.
Philip Goldsmith, Bridgeton.
Mrs. Philip H. Goldsmith, Bridgeton.
Michael May, Palatine, N. J.
Mrs. Ella May, Palatine, N. J.
Frank Dubois, Husted, N. J.
Charles Eckler, Salem, N. J.
S. P. Murphy, Millville, N. J.
Mary Wentzel, Alloway, N. J.
Harvey C. Hughes, Bridgeton.
Reva Loper, Yorktown, N. J.
Unknown woman.
Unknown boy.
Unknown woman.
Unknown man.
Unknown woman.
Unknown man.
Unidentified arm.

The revised list of the injured are as follows: Harry Watson, 12 years old, Yorktown, N. J., legs broken; Albert H. Taylor, Bridgeton; Mary Pittman, 12 years old, Yorktown, N. J.; John S. Kelly, 28 years old, Camden, fractured femur; William Spalding of Philadelphia, Reading railroad transfer agent, will die; Della Johnson, 11 years old, Shiloh, N. J., collar bone fractured; J. S. Watson, Yorktown; Mrs. J. S. Watson, Yorktown; W. Jones, 23 years old, Bridgeton; Mrs. Lizzie Mut, Bridgeton; Charles Helmslee, 20 years old, Bridgeton; Mrs. Richard Freese, Yorktown: Samuel Muta, 14 years old, Bridgeton; Wesley Lee, 56 years old, Bridgeton; Howard Woodlin, 18 years old, Bridgeton; Samuel Wentzell, Alloway, N. J.; Elmer Wentzell, Alloway, N. J.: Charles W. Horner, Lillian Tyler, Lizzie Smalley, Caroline Smalley, Howard Smalley, all of Bridgeton; Rachael Abbott, Rhodestown, N. J.; William Sheney, Bridgeton; J. S. Johnson, Shirley, N. J.; Samuel Pittman, William C. Helmslee, both of Bridgeton; Samuel Wilson, Alloway, N. J.; Frank Morevell, Bridgeton; H. Muta, Bridgeton; Hanford Wilson, Alloway, N. J., William Boughton, Edward Seeley, William Winkler, David Kitchman, S. P. Frazer, all of Bridgeton; Irwin Dubois, Woodruff, N. J., Chester Burksall, Bridgeton; Mrs. Fannie Fralinger, Philadelphia; Jacob Johnson, Shirley, N. J.; Howard Woodland, Bridgeton; C. Homer, Alloway.

Killed With One Blow.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug 1.—Struck on the jaw by a fist, John Hilderberg, 20 years old, met almost instant death in Perth Amboy. The blow was delivered by Edward Johnson, 16 years old, who lives at 34 Elizabeth street. Van Sykle was being worsted in the fight with Hilderberg, when Johnson rushed up to the combatants and struck Hilderburg.

Died Shouting For the Emperor.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—A dispatch received here from Chefoo says that the commander and crew of the German third-class cruiser Iltis, which was lost in a typhoon on July 22, about ten miles northward of the Shan-Tung promontory, sank with hurrahs for Emperor William on their lips.

THE GOLD CONVENTION.

An Important Meeting of Democrats In Chicago Today.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—There will be a meeting of the executive committee having in charge state organizations of gold standard Democrats at the Palmer House headquarters today.

General Bragg, chairman, issued the call and it is expected reports will be received from states enough to give an indication as to what extent the third ticket movement has gone and will go.

The work of bringing about a national convention is progressing satisfactorily. It is now believed that from 30 to 35 states will be represented at the conference on Aug. 7.

A Bad Gang Sentenced.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—After six weeks' trial at Agram the Stenjevece band, numbering 36 persons, charged with 18 murders and numerous assaults and robberies, has been ended. Nineteen, including two women, have been condemned to death, nine have been sentenced to imprisonment and eight acquitted.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN BOOK.

It Will Be Ready Monday—Chairman Jones' Intentions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Republican congressional committee announces that the campaign book text book will be ready for distribution Monday.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee is expected here on Monday. Immediately after his arrival the announcement of the location of the national headquarters will be made. Little doubt is entertained at the Democratic congressional headquarters that Washington will be selected. The rooms engaged at the Bartholdi in New York were simply those of the treasurer.

Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee returned from his home in West Virginia today. He believes that the national Democratic headquarters will be located here. He says the demand upon his committee for campaign literature at this early stage is unprecedented. It is confined exclusively to the money question.

The principal speeches called for are those of Representative Towne, Senators Teller, Cockrell, Vest and Harris.

The temporary and probably the permanent headquarters of the Populist national committee will be located at 1420 New York avenue, which is the headquarters of Senator Stewart and his silver paper.

BRYAN'S EASTERN TRIP.

The Democratic Candidate Announces Coming Itinerary.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—Mr. Bryan has announced his itinerary for his eastern trip to meet the notification committee from the Democratic national convention in Madison Square garden Aug. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will leave Lincoln on the Burlington at 6 o'clock Friday evening, Aug. 7, arriving in Chicago on Saturday afternoon. They will stop over Sunday and will leave Chicago on the Pennsylvania road about midnight Sunday night, reaching Pittsburg Monday night. They will stay over night in Pittsburg and leave for New York early Tuesday morning, arriving there about half past 6 Tuesday evening. The national committee will meet in New York at the time of the notification and important campaign matters will be discussed.

From New York Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will go to Bath, Me., and spend a few days with the Sewalls. The return trip will not be arranged until after the New York meeting. Mr. Bryan is not making any dates for speeches at this time, and will not do so until after the national committee has been consulted. He has been receiving large numbers of invitations to speak in almost every state of the Union. Most of them have come by mail or wire, but many have been extended by men who have come in person for that purpose. To each, he has given the same answer, that he would make no appointments until after meeting with the national committee.

ENDORSED BY TAMMANY

The New York Organization Comes Out For Bryan and Sewall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Tammany hall will endorse Bryan and Sewall without waiting for the state convention. The executive committee has passed by acclamation a resolution to that effect, after defeating a motion to postpone action by a vote of 71 to 4. Immediately immense pictures of the Democratic nominees were raised on the outside of the building and preparations begun for active work.

The executive committee was called to order by James J. Martin. John C. Sheehan introduced the resolution endorsing the Chicago candidates. In introducing the resolution he explained that at the Chicago convention the delegates from New York fought hard for what they believed was sound money, but were largely in the minority. He declared it a good Democratic rule to stand by the will of the majority when duly expressed.

James J. Martin left the chair to offer a motion to defer action until after the state convention on Sept. 16 and spoke in advocacy of his motion. A vote was taken, with the result that the Martin resolution was defeated—71 to 4. Then the original resolution was passed by a viva voce vote, the ayes that responded causing the hall to ring.

Massachusetts Gold Democrats.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—At a meeting of the gold standard Democrats, Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, who had been decided upon as a candidate for governor, declined on account of physical inability. The gold standard Democrats of this city have issued an address to the Democratic voters of the state asking co-operation in the interest of the gold standard.

Opened the Campaign.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1.—The political campaign of 1896 was opened in the west today. In the presence of 8,000 people, Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska and Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago for two and a half hours presented the respective sides of the currency question.

Sewall Says Silver Is the Issue.

BATH, Me., Aug. 1.—Mr. Arthur Sewall expressed himself upon the issue of the campaign in an interview, in which he said; "The only issue of the campaign is free silver."

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

The London Graphic Thinks This the Solution of the Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Graphic this morning commends President Cleveland's renewed warning that the neutrality laws must be observed and says;

"An American annexation of Cuba being a possible solution, it is the more imperative that the possible heir to an involuntary legacy from Spain should exhibit no indecent haste in precipitating a settlement of the question."

Thirteen Cars and Engine Wrecked.

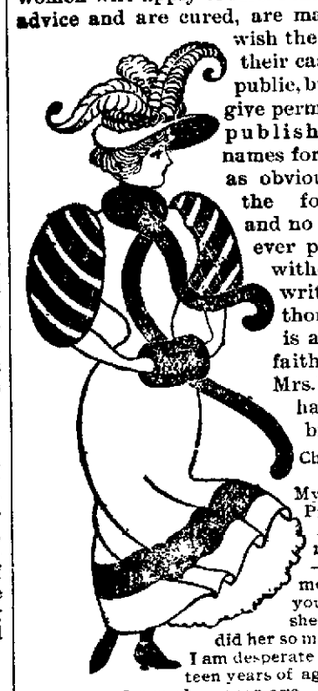
WILMINGTON, O., Aug. 1.—Freight train No. 49, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley railroad, struck a bunch of cattle two miles out. Thirteen cars and the engine were thrown from the track, tearing up the rails and roadbed for some distance. The engine is not badly injured, but the cars will be burned as they lay. Aside from a sprained and a bruised face, the engineer miraculously escaped injury. At the time of the accident two cars were being pushed in front of the engine.

HER HAPPY DAY.

A CHARMING STORY OF MEDICINE AND MARRIAGE.

Two Open Letters From a Chicago Girl—How Happiness Came to Her.

Among the tens of thousands of women who apply to Mrs. Pinkham for advice and are cured, are many who wish the facts in their cases made public, but do not give permission to publish their names for reasons as obvious as in the following, and no name is ever published without the writer's authority; this is a bond of faith which Mrs. Pinkham has never broken.



Chicago, Jan. 5th, '95.

My dear Mrs. Pinkham—A friend of mine, Mrs. ——, wants me to write you, because she says, "you did her so much good." I am desperate Am nineteen years of age, tall, and weighed 138 pounds a year ago I am now a mere skeleton. From your little book I think my trouble is profuse menstruation. My symptoms are * * * * etc

Our doctor (my uncle) tells father that I am in consumption, and wants to take me to Florida. Please help me! Tell me what to do, and tell me quickly I am engaged to be married in September. Shall I live to see the day? * * * *

LUCY E. W.

Chicago, June 16th, '95.

My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

This is a happy day I am well and gaining weight daily, but shall continue the treatment and Vegetable Compound during the summer, as you suggest. Uncle knows nothing about what you have done for me, because it would make things very unpleasant in the family. I would like to give you a testimonial to publish, but father would not allow it. * * * * I shall be married in September, and as we go to Boston, will call upon you How can I prove my gratitude? * * * *

LUCY E. W.

Just such cases as the above leak out in women's circles and that is why the confidence of the women of America is bestowed upon Mrs. Pinkham.

Why are not physicians more candid with women when suffering from such ailments?

Women want the truth, and if they cannot get it from their doctor, will seek it elsewhere

Attachment Notice.

Peter Carnes, Plaintiff, vs. O. M. Nolt, defendant.

Before Robert H. Folger, Justice of the Peace, of Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 24th day of July, A. D. 1896, the said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for $30.75.

PETER CARNES, Plaintiff.

Perry Township, Stark County, O., July 27, 1896.

TEN DAY SALE....

OF

JARDINIERES!

ONE-FOURTH OFF

For Ten Days Only.

All sizes, styles and prices. Collected from every part of the world.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BIG SHIPS AT SEA.

Annual Cruise of North Atlantic Squadron.

IT WILL VISIT NEWPORT.

Bar Harbor and New London Possible Destinations.

Supplies For an Eight Days' Cruise Being Laid In—The Vessels Which Will Make Up the Fleet—What the Ships Will Do at Sea—The Gun Drills—Target Practice. The Routine on a Man-of-war.

[Copyright, 1896.]

The greatest fleet of war vessels that ever sailed under the American flag gathered this week at New York preparatory to beginning the summer maneuvers. Every summer, when it is possible, the Atlantic squadron assembles at New York and cruises up the coast. Very often the navy department has been disappointed in its plan for fleet maneuvers by the necessity for sending some of the ships of the squadron away. The condition of active war is not the only one in which the navy is useful. Its chief occupation in time of peace is not preparing for war, but making demonstrations for the protection of American citizens. When an American is ill treated by any foreign power, the United States sends a man-of-war to back up its demand for justice and reparation. When local conditions at any foreign place threaten the safety of American residents, a vessel of our navy is sent to guarantee them protection.

Warships at Newport.

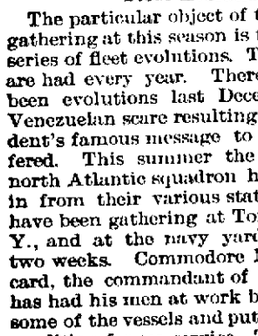
So it may be that Admiral Bunce will lose some of his squadron before his summer programme is completed. One or more of them may be ordered to Cuba or some other point at any minute. If no such calamity befalls, the admiral hopes to take eight or ten ships-of-war into Newport harbor before many days have passed. Newport is one of the invariable destinations of a squadron of evolution. Bar Harbor is another.

We are going back to the days when the navy was an adjunct of social life at the eastern watering places. The petticoat influence at Washington has been used in the past very freely to have warships ordered to the summer resorts. Their presence made a topic of conversation, and the acquisition of a dozen or more young officers to the limited list of dancing men was a thing much to be desired. There was such an outcry against this custom two years ago that it was abandoned for a time. But petticoat influence is strong at Washington—so strong that Secretary Chandler years ago issued an order that no naval officer should have his wife follow him to his post when he was on sea duty. It has been observed that Secretary Herbert and Assistant Secretary McAdoo find Newport the best place for their work in summer and turn their "inspecting" eyes in that direction every year. It is quite natural the fleet should follow them there.

Fleet Evolutions.

The particular object of the squadron in gathering at this season is to go through a series of fleet evolutions. These evolutions are had every year. There were to have been evolutions last December, but the Venezuelan scare resulting from the president's famous message to congress interfered. This summer the vessels of the north Atlantic squadron have been called in from their various stations, and they have been gathering at Tompkinsville, N. Y., and at the navy yard, Brooklyn, for two weeks. Commodore Montgomery Sicard, the commandant of the navy yard, has had his men at work busily equipping some of the vessels and putting others into condition for sea service. The only special preparation needed for the work of the squadron was the building of an auxiliary bridge aft on the New York for the use of the admiral of the fleet. This bridge has not added to the beauty of the vessel, but it has made it possible for the admiral to give his orders and to watch the evolutions of the fleet more easily than he could when he occupied a place on the captain's bridge forward. The business of signaling to the vessels of a fleet takes a great deal of space.

This signaling is done from the flagship of the squadron, which in this case is the New York. The flagship is the admiral's ship. It leads the fleet in all maneuvers, and from it instructions are given for the movement of the other vessels. These instructions are conveyed by means of flags and lights. There are two systems of flag signals—the use of colored flags, each of which represents a figure or letter, and the use of the single flag, which is waved at the head of a staff up and down according to a code. The latter is known as the "wigwag" system, and it is the old system of signaling in use in the army. At night the signaling is done by means of electric lights. Four of these lights are hung one under the other from each masthead. The upper part of each lamp is red, and the under part is of clear glass. The signal by white or red light can be given from any of the lamps or from all of them at once. The importance of accuracy in reading these signals is beyond expression. An error in the translation of an order from the flagship might result in the loss of hundreds of lives. No less is it important that the commanding officer of each vessel should observe caution in the handling of his ship, and that the admiral in command should give no order which cannot be executed in safety. The awful accident to the British ship Camperdown three or four years ago was due to an absence of caution. The admiral in command of the British squadron signaled to the ships to turn. The captain of the Camperdown saw that he had not space enough to turn without being rammed by the Victoria. But such is naval discipline that he preferred to sacrifice his ship, his own life and the lives of hundreds of his men rather than disobey the order of his superior. The two huge vessels came together, the Camperdown sank, and only a remnant of the crew was left to tell the story of the disaster. A mistake by Admiral Bunce in the manipulation of the vessels of the white squadron might result in a similar disaster. This is why the evolutions of a fleet try the courage of the officers.



ADMIRAL BUNCE.

To the men aboard there is little difference between the life when the ship is at anchor and the life when she is at sea. The hour for holystoning the deck, the hours for drill and instruction, are about the same for them. But for the officers it is different. The midsummer luxury of their lives at Newport or Bar Harbor is broken when the fleet goes out for drill by a series of evolutions which require the greatest skill and care in their execution. They involve not only reading the signals correctly as they are run up on the mast of the admiral's ship, but keeping each ship at such speed as may be required to keep her in line with the other ships of the squadron, and this speed may vary between 10 knots, the ordinary cruising speed, and 20 knots an hour. The evolutions themselves are not complicated. They are like the marching manual of the soldier. The squadron falls into double column on a signal from the admiral and follows the flagship out of the harbor. Then at a signal from the flagship the ships form in line; at another signal they drop back into single file. The drill is more for the benefit of the officers than for the men, though there are some features of the gun drill which seem more realistic when the vessels are at sea and moving at top speed on an imaginary enemy. But what taxes the nerve and skill of the commanding officer is to keep his vessel at its proper distance from the other vessels of the squadron and to perform the evolutions ordered from the flagship so promptly that each ship will fall into place in the general arrangement according to the admiral's plan.

Life aboard one of the ships of the American navy is not all work or all play for the officers; it is pretty steady work for the men. The day begins for the sailor at 5:30 in the morning. At that hour the watch on deck strikes three bells and two buglers sound the reveille. That means that every one of the men aboard the ship must be up, must sling his hammock and eat his breakfast preparatory to the cheerful occupation of holystoning the deck. One can hardly say that the deck comes out of this experience as white as the driven snow, which is a favorite exaggeration of those who have naval affairs to describe. In fact, it comes out as clean as a well calked board floor can be. Holystoning is scouring the decks with big stones, after they have been flooded with water and covered with sand. The immaculate condition in which it leaves the boards is preserved throughout the day. If a visible speck of dirt alights on the deck at any time during the day, a sailor quickly sweeps it away. And so the dandy officers can promenade in their snow white shoes and duck trousers with no fear of contamination.

While this cleaning up is going on above decks, the officers are sleeping sweetly in the row of staterooms on each side of the wardroom. They do not leave their beds until 8 o'clock, when they are called for early breakfast. This is a light meal taken merely to keep the human machinery in motion until noon when the real breakfast is served in the wardroom. In the matter of meals the officers aboard ship follow the French custom.

At 9 o'clock the bugle sounds, and the surgeon visits the sick bay, in the forward part of the ship, where the sailors who are not well make known their ailments and receive prescriptions for them. At 9:20 a sailor enters the wardroom and informs the officers that it is ten minutes to quarters. It is not until 9:30 o'clock that the real day begins for the officers aboard ship.

At 9:30 the bugle sounds "To quarters!" The sailors take their places at the guns. The executive officer, in full uniform, wearing his sword, mounts the bridge. The division officers, also wearing swords, take their places on the poop, in the waist and on the forecastle. The gun crews face away from the water. For the working of the 6 inch guns there is a crew of 12 to each. These men are known by their numbers, and each has the duties belonging to the particular number assigned to him. Each crew has charge of two guns, one on the starboard and the other on the port side. Nos. 1 and 2 are known as the first captain and the second captain of the gun.

Active Work.

At the word "Silence!" all the men face the guns and stand at attention. "Cast loose!" is the next order. At this the men make ready the guns according to their respective stations. One prepares the lock for use and screws it into the breech block. He puts in the rear sights, takes the cover off the forward sights, sees that the breech-loading mechanism is in order, equips himself with primers, closes the breech when the bore has been sponged and reports to the divison officer when all is ready. Another performs the same duties for the gun opposite. Another sees that the mechanism for raising and lowering the breech is clear, casts off the lashings and puts them out of the way, opens ports if the gun is mounted at a porthole, takes the tompion, or stopper, from the bore and sees that the loading tray is laid near the breech of the gun. The fourth man does the same on the other side. The fifth man puts in place the rammer and sponge and sponges out the bore of the gun. The sixth man does the same for the other gun. The seventh man sees that the training gear is in order and brings a sponge and bucket of water. Thus each has his separate duty, and thus in almost less time than I have taken to tell it the gun is ready for action.

When the guns on both sides are ready for use, the executive officer gives the order to man either the port or the starboard guns or sometimes both. He then gives the order "Sponge!" and names the kind of shell to be used. Word is passed down to the men in the magazines and shellroom, who hoist the ammunition from below. The first shell for the gun is kept on deck under cover. These shells are of solid steel, made as hard as it is possible to make them, and year after year the contest between the makers of shells and the makers of armor plate for vessels goes on to see which shall gain the advantage in penetrating power or resistance. The powder for the charge is in hexagonal blocks packed in a canvas bag.

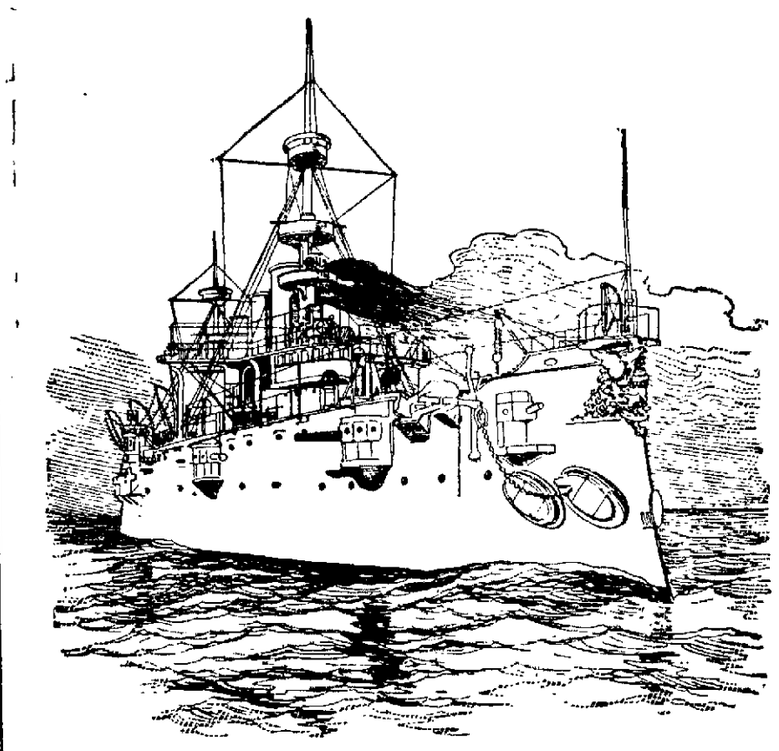
As the order to sponge is given, each man at the gun performs the special duty assigned to him, one putting the bucket of water and sponge under the breech, one sponging out the chamber and taking up the rammer, one going down for shell and another for powder. At the order to load the loading tray is raised to the level of the breech. The shell is placed on the tray by two men and pushed in place with the rammer by another. The powder charge is taken from the covered tin case in which it was brought on deck and pushed into the breech. The loading tray is unshipped, the breech is closed, the primer is put in position, and the gun is cocked. At the word "Point!" the men elevate or depress the gun or swing it to this side or that as directed by the captain of the gun crew. When the sights cover the object at which the gun is to be fired, the captain fires.

At Close Quarters.

Through this drill the gun crews go again and again. It lasts till 10:30 o'clock. Sometimes the men are sent to the side of the vessel for boarding, and they arm themselves with the cutlasses and revolvers which have been brought out for the drill and run to the side of the ship. The order to cover the boarders is answered by others of the crew who arm themselves with rifles. The sailor on a man-of-war must know not only how to do a seaman's duties, but how to fight. For, though on each ship there is a corps of marines, or "sea soldiers," these are not relied on to do all the fighting.

Sometimes the drill is not at the guns, but in the boats. Sometimes the men are put through the "setting up" drill, which is a species of gymnastic exercise intended to bring all their muscles into play. The men hate this "setting up," and many an officer has made a reputation as a martinet by his devotion to the "setting up" drill.

After the morning drill each of the officers proceeds about his special duties. When the vessels are in port, an officer who has no special assignment is very likely to get permission from the captain to go ashore, and that is what makes it so enlivening for Newport or Bar Harbor or New London to have a ship or two in the harbor. When the ship is not in port, officers and men can spend the time when they are not on active duty reading or playing cards or any other game. Playing games for money is very strictly forbidden in the naval regulations, and the officer in the navy has the advantage of the officer in the army in that this regulation is enforced strictly, and he is obliged to devote himself to something more improving than draw poker and hearts. There is a library aboard ship full of technical works for the use of the officers and a library of fiction with some useful and instructive works sprinkled through it for the use of the crew. The officers can draw books from the crew's library, and they avail themselves of this privilege to pass away many an hour at sea with light reading.



UNITED STATES CRUISER NEW YORK.

Luxuries of the Mess.

At noon breakfast is served in the wardroom to the officers and in the forecastle to the men. A red flag run up at the mast at 12 o'clock fixes the hour when those who are not on watch may eat at their leisure, and this flag is not hauled down until 1 o'clock. What the men have to eat depends partly on themselves. The navy department allows each man 30 cents a day for rations, and they may buy extra food or take the government ration. Thirty cents is all the officers have. But the officers appoint one of their number a caterer, and he purchases supplies, which the cook of the mess prepares. The expense of the mess is divided among the members of it, and each man furnishes his own wines. If the boxes labeled "Delatour" and "Veuve Clicquot," which I saw going aboard the United States steamer New York at the navy yard the other day are any criterion, the officers do not lack for something to drink. But they do not drink so much wine when the squadron is in American waters as when their ships are abroad, and they can lay in supplies of foreign wines without paying the heavy duty which the United States collects on importations.

In the afternoon there is another drill of the men, and between that time and 6:30, when dinner is served, the officers busy themselves again with their several occupations. But when the squadron is at sea their time will be taken up more completely with active work, with the maneuvering of the ships, with target practice and so on.

Part of the squadron drill is to send one of the ships away to represent an enemy and then to have the "lookout" keep an eye open for its coming. As soon as it is sighted on the horizon the order is given to prepare for action and everything loose on the decks of the ships is stored away. The guns are manned and preparations are made as though to meet a hostile fleet. Then the ships are maneuvered so as to bring them in the relation of hostile vessels, to prepare to fire a broadside and to go through all the pantomime of war. But when the guns are worked against this imaginary foe, they are not loaded with shell. Another frequent practice at sea is firing at a target—a big triangular floating affair. The six inch guns for this practice are loaded and fired as I have described. The loading of the larger guns is done almost altogether by hydraulic power. The powder and shell are raised by elevators from the magazines and shellroom, and the load is placed in the breech by the same power. The gun is aimed by the captain of the crew, but it is fired from the conning tower by touching an electric button. In this way the officer in the conning tower is able to send a broadside into an enemy with precision and at the exact moment when from his commanding position he sees it will be most effective.

Counting the Cost.

After eight days at sea the squadron will make for port, because the smaller vessels will have to coal up. In the harbor the drills continue with this variety—that landing parties can be sent ashore and the sailors can be put through the manual of arms and the marchings on land.

No doubt the squadron will stay at Newport some time, and it is expected that it will be visited there by Secretary

ROBLEY D. EVANS ("FIGHTING BOB").

Herbert. Entertainments will be given aboard, but the admiral will not play lawn tennis on the quarter deck, as a cartoon two years ago represented him as doing. After spending some time at Newport it is thought the ships will go to Bar Harbor.

The vessels which are expected to be of the squadron when it goes to sea are the New York, the Maine, the Newark, the Montgomery, the Columbia, the Indiana, the Cincinnati, the Raleigh and the Amphitrite. The ram Katahdin may join the fleet, and it is possible the Terror will be ready in time. The Terror is being fitted out with an experimental equipment by which it is to be operated by pneumatic power, and it is not likely it will be ready next week

The men who will go out with the squadron will number nearly if not quite 3,000. Of these 520 will be on the New York alone. To pay and feed these men is no small item of expense to the government. To this add the cost of coaling the ship and repairing it and equipping it with various supplies, and the navy becomes a very expensive branch of the government service, even if the construction of millions of dollars' worth of new vessels every few years is not taken into account.

But, then, as Commodore Sicard says, "if you don't have a navy of your own, you'll have some other navy in your harbors before long," and that would be more expensive than the whole naval establishment has been during all the republic's existence. GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Concerning Veneers.

While the finer and thinner veneers of costly woods are sliced tangentially from the side of the log, there are woods that cannot be cut this way, no amount of boiling or steaming rendering it possible to cut them without breaking down the tissues to such an extent as to destroy their surfaces for polishing, while others, becoming discolored from steaming or boiling, and being too hard to cut otherwise, have to be sawed.

The fine toothed, thin gauged circular, with flanged center, is the favorite for cutting all ordinary veneers thicker than 30 to the inch. Twenty to the inch is the thickness most commonly used for cabinet work and finishing, but much thinner is used in the case of rare and costly woods, or rare, abnormal or accidental figures, as in the case of burls. Some woods have to be cut much thicker, being unable to bear handling when too thin. Genuine ebony, the only fine, really jet black wood known and large enough to be of any use, will not stand sawing much below one-fourth of an inch in thickness, owing to its extreme brittleness or want of cohesion, but there are other woods that can be cut as thin as writing paper and still be handled in large sheets. Other woods there are that will lose their fine color on exposure to the atmosphere, especially a smoky one. These are cut only when immediately wanted and are kept covered until the finishers can put on a protective coat of some sort.—Hardwood.

A Point For Bicyclists.

An Italian physician has had his attention called to some effects of overfatigue from bicycling. A large number of riders who had ridden long distances at a rapid rate were carefully examined. Irregularity in the heart's action was apparent in almost every individual. The nervous system of all was more or less affected, and in several cases there was some nausea and rush of blood to the head, giddiness and uncertain vision. Every rider was found to have more or less defective hearing. This was accounted for by the throbbing of the veins in the throat and head and a slightly congested condition. After several hours of rest the system became nearly normal and the sense of hearing returned in all but a few cases. This physician thinks that the pressure of the blood on the sensitive membranes of the ear may, after a time, produce partial deafness. It is of much more importance than most riders are willing to admit that this exercise be not overdone. A serious strain at any period is likely to produce results from which it may be difficult if not impossible to recover.—New York Ledger.

How Awkward It Will Be In 1900!

Did you ever think of it? A great problem is soon to occupy the minds of the people of the world. In four years the sweep of time will carry us into a new century, and the figures which indicated the century of 1800 will be exchanged for 1900. When this time comes, can we abbreviate the year in writing and printing, as we do now in 1896? If we may abbreviate, how shall it be done? How will it look, '00? Or this, 19'? When you write at the top of your letter to the editor, March 14, '96, it looks all right, but March 14, '00, will not be at all satisfactory. Did you ever before think what an inconvenient time 1900 is going to be? If so, just consider how lucky your stars are that you will not be living on this mundane sphere in 2,000!—New York Home Journal.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

VIEWS OF VICTOR MAUREL, THE EMINENT BARITONE SINGER.

He Makes a Plea For the Emancipation of Vocalists From the False Hygiene by Which Custom Has Inclosed Them—The Artistic Ideal of Composers.

[Special Correspondence.]

PARIS, July 20.—In the early part of my career I was influenced by the popular idea that singers, under pain of the most serious consequences, should abstain from all physical exercise. My constitution, naturally very robust, grew weak by degrees from inactivity, and the need of some reaction became imperative.

My taste did not lie in the direction of any automatic gymnastics, but I liked picturesque sports, and so I turned to fencing.

This I studied with masters of the highest repute in France and Italy—Merignac, Prevost, Rue, Parise, Guasti, Greco, etc. During several years with these masters and skilled amateurs, such as Chevillard, Vavassen and Alfonso de Haldama, I sought to penetrate the genius of fencing in combination with its purely physical side; but I did not find myself obtaining the desired end. My aim was to develop equally all parts of the body, and I had chosen a mode of defense demanding more of the intellect than the body, besides which this same body was not at the time in sufficient training to make me profit by this mode of exercise.

I soon understood what my friend Vavassen, the well known fencer, had so often repeated—namely, that gymnastics are the indispensable basis of all physical development and that thus far I had simply been putting the cart before the horse.

I saw I needed elementary training which should enable me to profit by my fencing and all other sports—walking, hunting, rowing, riding, boxing a la Francaise, etc.—and so I turned and began from the very beginning.

And in America I have added within the past year my final and most valued experience relating to the benefit of rational exercise. I have determined to keep up serious training while I continue to exercise regularly my profession, and I believe for the singer that physical exercise is indispensable.

To have known Mr. James J. Corbett, the American pugilist, I regard as one of the greatest pieces of good fortune. He has not only confirmed unalterably all my previous views, but he has taught me so much of value that is new. In

VICTOR MAUREL AS IAGO.

Paris, with a few clever amateurs, I had been struck by those qualities of suppleness, elegance and rapidity by which Corbett has, so to speak, renewed the art of boxing. I first attributed this to very great natural gifts, but after several conversations with Corbett I have found it mainly due to a completeness of gymnastic training, resulting in an intelligent and graceful expenditure of all the force acquired. With Corbett boxing has ceased to be the putting of material energy into brutal action, for he has made of it an athletic game worthy to figure among those famous Olympian games, where bearing, elegance and skill shared honors with pure physical force.

So, let us hope that the proverb, "No man is a prophet in his own country," may never find its application in the case of Corbett, who deserves, I think, all honor.

Its Effect on the Mind.

Physical exercise, when intelligently followed, means not only proper, healthy equilibrium of physique, but is equally advantageous to the mind.

It gives bodily health by placing in harmony those functions which are the basis of all well being and by destroying the excess of deposits which engender so many maladies. The body also acquires address, elegance, resistance to fatigue, endurance to changes of temperature (thanks to the hydropathy which is the complement of exercise)—in a word, that harmonious ease due to equal development of all the muscles which makes a man quickly recognized who is accustomed to intelligent exercise.

As to the mind, it is a case of "mens sana in corpore sano" of the Latins. There is a rest from intellectual labors in good physical exercise and an infinite enjoyment in the consciousness of well regulated strength, the faculty to conceive rapidly the best means of attack and defense. There is a delightful feeling of liberty and serenity in this state of physical well being.

If physical exercise can give to every man the advantages enumerated, why should it be prejudical to a singer, it will be asked. Is not a singer a man?

If only singers would escape from the false hygienic rules in which custom has inclosed them and would turn to the exercise which I advise, how much more favorable would it be to the practice of their profession!

First, from the point of view of stage bearing, physical training, giving grace and ease, would put an end to the bad carriage and ridiculous positions which are too often seen on the lyric stage. A knowledge of certain sports will give special advantages. To know how to wear a sword, handle it dextrously and use it with due respect for the usages of different epochs it is essential to understand fencing thoroughly.

And, as I have said in the beginning, in order to understand fencing or any other mode of exercise thoroughly it is essential to go steadily through a complete course of gymnastics. How many do?

Singing and Acting.

In the second place, by full control of all the muscles the singer will acquire that resistance so indispensable if he wishes to really act as well as sing his role. The double expenditure of the operatic stage is unknown on the speaking stage. For me, who have in my career represented, dramatically speaking, so many different characters, I attribute the power of having presented them with some appearance of reality solely to my physical training, such roles, say, as Don Juan, Rigoletto and Falstaff. To sing Rigoletto is within the power of many, but very few are able to sing and at the same time act this role. Besides the dramatic intensity required, it must be remembered that the buffoon is a deformed man, obliged to maintain during several hours an unnatural position; the taller the man the more difficult the position. The role of Triboulet (Rigoletto) on the speaking stage is regarded as one of the most taxing that exist. What would it be if, while giving to the action the importance given by all the best comedians, the role had also to be sung?

By physical exercise, which places all the muscles under equal control, the singer will also find the art of phonation more easy for him. Phonation is simply exercising the muscles of the larynx and chest. If the muscular system is in such condition that it can exercise with ease all that the will dictates, there is much more chance that the vocal muscles directly interested will be capable of furnishing without effort the qualities of force and solidity necessary to a good vocal production.

Physical culture will naturally not aid conception, but it will emphatically enable the artist to execute effectively his ideas.

I have long foreseen that the public would reach a point where vocal power alone would not suffice on the operatic stage, but where full importance would be attached to psychologic and historic truth in action. From the very outset of my career the hope of realizing my close and exact ideas in this regard alone decided me to continue upon the stage. The supple freedom and absolute fidelity in pose and movement which are the exterior expression of thought and emotion I believe impossible to portray without due and systematic physical training.

The Public Exaction.

The full day of public exaction has not yet arrived, but my ideals are undisturbed. I am aware at this period that, while the public demands a certain fidelity to psychologic and historic detail, it does not demand much more sometimes than will prevent the singer appearing unsuitable or ridiculous. There are cases when it does not demand even as much as this. Easy melodies—musical sounds—will suffice. Were this to last, what would become of the lyric drama? Degeneration absolute, of course.

Wagner in his great works and Verdi in his later ones have perceived and averted this danger. They have also exacted in their interpreters the scenic qualities necessary to fill the eye in the modern lyric drama.

I in no way depreciate the value of natural vocal gifts, and I myself have sought, in as far as justness of expression would permit, to perfect those accorded to me. I only allude here to an abuse of the art of singing which makes of it a trickery to obtain applause. Too many singers address the ear and not the heart or mind. There are happily a few, but too few, lyric artists who, while doing the vocal part full justice, also observe the dramatic conditions.

It is true that singers are highly paid, although so many of them miss the precious opportunity to reproduce the composer's artistic ideal, and, failing to address the intelligence, present merely the mechanical copy of some great and vital creation.

But here I have digressed. I intended only to speak of physical exercise, but I have drifted into a phase of art about which I never think without a certain sadness. VICTOR MAUREL.

Ahead With the News.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Peter Voorhees De Graw is the general southern manager of one of the press associations, and his headquarters are in Washington. In his record as a reporter Mr. De Graw looks back on many odd experiences had in the Cleveland, Harrison, Arthur, Garfield and Hayes administrations, and one of the choicest of his reminiscences concerns the last days of Garfield at Elberon.

"I was one of the small army of reporters at Elberon," said Mr. De Graw in his office in The Post building a few days ago. "The competition between us in the transmission of news was very keen. About all there was to send was given out to us officially, and we got it at the same time. I am a telegraph operator, as most of our people are, and that gave me a certain advantage in handling the news. On the day of Garfield's death we were waiting for the news, expecting it at any moment. It came to us, and we bolted for the telegraph office. But before we could file a line the office was seized for the government service by an officer of the war department. As he gave the order which cut us off from communication with the world I slipped under the railing, put my hand on one of the telegraph keys, screwed down the sounder and sent silently the message, 'Garfield died at'—I forget the time. It was a brief message, but it covered the matter and gave my people the news far ahead of any one else." CARL SCHOFIELD.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Grace R. Pierce is visiting in Akron and Cleveland.

Misses Blanche and Mary Smith are visiting in Cleveland.

John McBride has cast his lot with Bryan and Sewall this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Leifer have moved from Park row to 126 East Tremont street.

The Misses Mary Fleisher and Mary Winters, of Canton, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gribble.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Merwin, Edward Garrigues and family and Irving Yost are in camp at Turkeyfoot lake.

Mrs Clara Ralston left on Thursday for a visit with friends in Cleveland, Detroit, Albion and Mt. Clemens.

Misses Melissa and Rose Edwards have come down from Akron to spend several days with Mrs. Thomas H. Morgan.

Auditor-elect Wm. M. Reed will enter upon his official duties in October. Mr. Reed has not yet selected his deputy.

Miss Lottie Alvord, of Red Bluff, Cal., granddaughter of the late Wm. H. Bahney, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. L. H. Walcutt.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wallace are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Everhard. They have been spending a number of months at Las Vegas. N. M.

Mrs. Zimmerman and children, of Buffalo, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Spuhler, in West Main street, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fals, in Park street.

Howard Garrigues sustained painful injuries in South Erie street Friday evening by his bicycle colliding with the carriage in which John Sinnock was seated. His wheel was completely wrecked.

The unwontedly disagreeable month of July has passed, and Supt Inman, of the Massillon Water Supply Company, reports its rainfall as having amounted to 8 16 inches. That of July, 1895 was 2 46 inches.

A special meeting of the C. M. B. A. branch, No. 4, is hereby called for the evening of Aug 6, to make arrangements to attend the annual picnic of the Horstmann Central Catholic Association at Meyer's lake. This organization comprises all the Catholic societies of Stark, Summit and Wayne counties.

Kennard Miller, of Beach Grove, charged with assault, was given his preliminary hearing Friday morning and was bound over to probate court in the sum of $100. He was also placed under a bond of $200 to maintain the peace. G. S. Eggert conducted the defense and E. G. Willison, the prosecution

Clerk of Courts Elect Thomas Casselman, of Alliance, will begin his duties in the new court house on Monday of next week. Mr. Casselman has selected for his deputy, J. A. Bliss, of Osnaburg. No other changes will be made until September 1, when Wm. Reed, of Massillon, will take charge of the auditor's office.

At the Ohio state convention of the National (Prohibition) party, the Rev. E. P. Wise, of Massillon, was supported for secretary of state, by the delegation from this county, and would undoubtedly have been chosen for this position—the head of the state ticket—but for his positive declination to make the race. Mr. Wise will preach next Wednesday evening on "Our Relation to Politics."

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Vincent left Massillon today for Sardinia. O., where they will remain for a few weeks. After his vacation Mr. Vincent will settle down to campaign work. He has lived in Massillon something over a year and carries with him the cordial good will of everybody. His newspaper work here was characterized by sincerity and devotion to honest convictions, which earned for him the respect and friendship of political friends and opponents.

Mayor Schott, the official head of the city, is consulting with other public officers on the subject of the entertainment of Governor Bushnell and his associates, next Friday. What form the reception will take is not yet known, but Mr. Schott can be relied upon to see that proper honor is paid to the governor of Ohio, who comes here on public business. It is expected that every citizen of Massillon will co operate, personally, in making Mr. Bushnell's short visit here pleasant.

W. J. Spurrier, of De Forest, an employe of the Pittsburgh & Western railroad, has written a letter to Mayor Schott in which he says that while making a trip west the other night he came across a small boy stealing a ride. The lad said his home was in Massillon and that he had been stolen from that place some time previous by a tramp and taken to New Jersey. He said that he had just made his escape and was trying to get to his home. It is not known that any of this city's small boys are missing.

Tommy Haines, the jolly old tar, who read his own obituary notice in THE INDEPENDENT a short time ago, is in town, and will be at the Salvation Army barracks today, tomorrow and Saturday. It seems that it was another Thomas Haines who did really die, and when Mayor Schott received a letter announcing the fact, it was naturally supposed that the veteran was the person referred to. Mr. Haines is sound as a dollar and expects to live a great many years before closing his career.

S. P. Ayer, former agent for the W. & L. E. railway in this city, will assume charge of the company's office in Steubenville tomorrow. Wm. Hansen, late freight clerk for the C., L & W. company at Massillon, was checked in as local agent for the W. & L. E. company yesterday and began his duties today. Alvin Hill, late of Canal Dover, will succeed Mr Hansen in the C., L. & W. office and E. B. Roush, of Cleveland, has relieved Lawrence Metzger who will assume the C., L & W. agency at Grafton.

The canvass for the sale of lecture course tickets is progressing favorably, the solicitors now out being W. N. Hemperly, T H. Smith, J. E. Johns, George McCall, W. R. Lipps and Chas. G King. The net balance, should any remain after expenses are paid, will be carried over for the benefit of the lecture fund for the following year. The projectors of the course have no interest except that of public-spirited citizens who feel, and rightly, too, that Massillon ought to have a first rate course of lectures every season.

MISS WHITING'S DANCING PARTY.

As pleasant a dancing party as ever assembled at the Casino, accepted the invitations of Miss Whiting, of Canton, for Friday evening, returning from the lake on special cars at midnight. The presence for a few days of Miss Whiting's nephew, Mr. Ivanhoe Huntington, of New York, occasioned the gathering of friends who were received by Miss Whiting, her nephew and nieces, the Misses Huntington. The cool evening, the tempting piazzas and even more tempting music made the affair particularly enjoyable. During the intermission Miss Katharine Huntington, responding to urgent requests, sang a number of selections. The Massillonians fortunate in being there were: Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs C. L. McLain, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese, Mrs. Lester, Mrs. Hicks Brown, Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Mary Corns, Miss Russell, Miss Hunt, Miss Wales, Miss Burton, Miss McLain, Miss McCue, Messrs. William A. Ulman, Robert H. Day, Arvine Wales, John E. McLain, C. P. L. McLain, Per Lee Hunt, J. G. and George Lester.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

All Sorts of Happenings in Nearby Towns.

CANNING FACTORY PROSPERING.

The Horse at the Festival Becomes Too Gay and Runs Away—Campers at Justus—Nutwood Mine Running Half Time—Two Deaths at Strasburg.

NEWS OF JUSTUS.

JUSTUS, July 31.—Nutwood mine is running half time on account of not having work enough to keep the day employed. The sinking of the air shaft of this same mine is progressing finely under the direction of G. W. Shisler... Twenty families from Pittsburg arrived over the C., L. & W. railway Saturday evening. They have pitched their tents on the banks of our lovely Sugar Creek, and will spend the next few days in hunting, fishing and other out-door recreations.

DEATH AT STRASBURG.

STRASBURG, July 31.—Last Tuesday evening, Adam Aul, an old and highly respected citizen of our village, died at his home, and was buried Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the Strasburg cemetery. He leaves a wife and grown family to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. He was aged 68 years, 10 months and 10 days...Misses Minnie and Bessie Koontz, of Massillon, are visiting their uncle, Frank Koontz, this week.

A STANWOOD RUNAWAY.

STANWOOD, July 31.—Jacob Fiscus, of Beech Grove, came over to attend the festival, Saturday night, and tied his horse to an oak tree, and while he was having a good time his horse became frightened, tore loose and started for home, demolishing the buggy by catching on the railing of a bridge. He was captured before he got very far by a gentleman coming to the festival, and brought back to the owner.

CANNING FACTORY DOING WELL.

MINERAL POINT, July 31.—A. C. Fowls has accepted the management of the Beach City canning factory. This factory was formerly located here, but was not a success, because of the lack of interest on the part of the producers of fruits and vegetables. They are doing quite well at Beach City.

THEY DRANK POISON.

NORTH LAWRENCE, July 30.—The two children, aged 3 and 6 years, respectively, of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Arnot discovered a cup containing a poisonous preparation, which Mrs. Arnot had placed in the cupboard to rid the place of red ants, Wednesday afternoon, and drank most of it. For a time they were deathly ill, put under the care of physicians they are rapidly recovering.

In some as yet unknown manner the 3 year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wolf, who reside near town, got hold of a bottle containing carbolic acid, Wednesday afternoon. The child drank some of it and then ran to her mother. She was in a critical condition for some time, but her recovery is now assured.

ONE IS DEAD.

NORTH LAWRENCE, July 31.—Earl Arnot, one of the children who drank a poisonous solution which their mother had placed in a cupboard to kill red ants, died during the night. It is thought that the other children will recover.

DIED AT NEW PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., July 31 — The Rev. John Williams, D. D., for the past forty-three years one of the ablest and most prominent members of the East Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at his home in this city Thursday afternoon, of paralysis. He was 76 years old. He had been an invalid for the past seven years.

CAMERON MILLER ENJOINED.

Action of a Pennsylvania Judge in a Labor Dispute.

Cameron Miller, of this city, vice president of the United Mine Workers, has been perpetually enjoined by the courts of Washington county, Pa., from interfering with the miners employed by the J. C. Risher and Jutte Coal firms. The United Mine Workers' Journal says of this: "The only evidence produced to show cause why it should be made permanent was that Dolan and Miller solicited men on the highway to come to a meeting to be held at Courtney, where they addressed the miners, and succeeded in convincing them to stay at home and not reduce the miners' wages of the entire district. The judge on being asked as to how he would perform his duties, were he a labor official, replied that he would get a keg of beer and coax the men to the woods and talk to them. The miners of Washington county should remember that at the coming election they have a judge to elect."

DISMISSED IN DISGRACE

The "Game Wardens" Who Arrested Massillon Boys.

REPREHENSIBLE SORT OF THRIFT

The Only Real Offenders Escaped Payment of any Penalty, but the Young Boys Who were Unintentional Violators of the Law were Followed Up.

The Massillon lads who were recently arrested and fined for shooting at a mark on Sunday, at Turkeyfoot lake, by the very rascals who had urged them to keep the sport going, will be glad to know that their persecutors have been dismissed. The Akron Beacon says of the matter:

"The two game wardens who have been at Turkeyfoot lake the past two or three weeks have been removed by Game Warden Hitch at the request of the Turkeyfoot Lake Fishing and Outing Club. At the instigation of one or two members of the club the game wardens were brought from their homes in Cleveland to catch gill-netters. They made one raid and since then have made no further attempt, but have devoted their entire attention to the very small matter of catching unintending violators of the letter of the law.

"For instance, two weeks ago they arrested three members of the club for shooting a revolver at a mark. This week they broke up a camp of 14-year-old boys from Massilon by arresting them all for shooting on Sunday in the same manner as the first arrests were made. None of the parties had the least idea that they were doing anything contrary to law, and a word of warning would have been sufficient to stop them. The prosecution of the club members was never carried out, but the little boys were followed up to their homes and each one of them was fined. Members of the club on whose grounds the men were camping, grew very indignant over these proceedings and not only gave the game wardens notice to 'move on,' but complained to Game Warden Hitch. As a consequence the obnoxious men will go back to their homes in Cleveland."

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

David Courter Fatally Injured—News of the Courts.

CANTON, July 31.—David Courter, employed as foreman in the Bonnot Company's shops, was fatally injured at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Mr. Courter was engaged in sharpening a piece of steel at an emery wheel when the wheel burst. A piece struck the foreman on the right side of the face, splitting that side of his head. He was taken to the Aultman hospital.

THEY SAY IT IS TOO LATE.

In the case of Virginia Murphy, administratrix of the estate of John Murphy, deceased, against the Wheeling & Lake Erie road, to recover damages for the alleged killing of her husband, the defendant, through its attorneys, Swayne, Hayes and Tyler, has demurred to the petition. They state that the allegations set forth occurred more than two years before the commencement of the suit.

THEY WANT DIVORCES.

John A. White, in a petition filed in court this morning, has applied for a divorce from Kate B. White They were married in Roseville in September, 1894. Gross neglect and infidelity are the charges preferred and Emery Snyder is named as correspondent.

Annie Gyer has become disgusted with married life and has petitioned the court for a legal separation from John Gyer, whom she charges with abandonment.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

In the estate of James Suter, of Massillon, inventory and appraisement have been filed, also a final account.

The final distributive account has been filed in the estate of Jeremiah Howald, of Massillon.

In the assignment of Walter S. Putman, of Sugar Creek township, appraisement of lands in Holmes, Coshocton and Allen counties has been filed and approved.

A marriage license has been granted to Fred C. Miller and Anna Bouse of Massillon.

ENDEAVORERS AND THE MAYOR

Sunday Closing Again Becomes a Local Issue.

[From Friday's Daily.]

Mayor Schott stated today that since the issue of his proclamation no cases of violation have been reported to him. "I have received several anonymous letters," said he, "but they were given no attention. All cases which are properly reported, however, will receive my consideration, and where affidavits are made out I will prosecute if possible, no matter who the defendant is. During my administration but three saloon keepers have been brought before me for violating the Sunday closing law, and in each instance the cases were reported by the police and affidavits sworn out by them."

The Good Citizenship committee of the Christian Endeavorers will meet tonight for the purpose of devising some plan by which good order on Sunday may be strictly enforced within the city limits. The members of this committee claim that the city officials have been wilfully negligent and have wholly failed to report and prosecute violations. They also claim that a majority of the saloons are doing a Sunday business in spite of the fact that the mayor issued a proclamation recently, declaring that all violations of Sunday ordinances would be severely dealt with.

This proclamation, however, was never heeded except on the first Sunday after its issue, and no effort has since been made to enforce it. The committee has now a list of all saloon keepers who persist in keeping their places of business open on the Sabbath day, and tonight a plan will be proposed which, if adopted, will no doubt prove most effective and in the future prompt strict observance of the municipal laws. The committee will appoint a sub-body, which will be instructed to report violations of the Sunday saloon ordinance. Affidavits will then be sworn out for the arrest of those against whom evidence has been secured by the members of the committee and thereby the officials will be compelled to prosecute. The committee is determined to promote a strict observance of the Sunday laws at any cost.

HOW THE MARKETS FLUCTUATE

Doings on 'Change in New York and Chicago.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Stock market opened very strong this morning, but did not hold the advance over last night's closing prices. Sugar opened on a range from 105⅝ to 106, but in less than an hour had dropped to 104⅝. It continued to decline until the close and then closed at 104, within ⅛ of the lowest point of the day. The only feature in the stock markets was the extreme weakness. This shows itself when we see stocks like Chicago Gas open at 54 and decline to 51¾ and close at the low point of the day. Diamond match sold at 222⅛, an advance of 5⅝ cents from last night's closing price. St. Paul, B. & O., W. U., L. & N, and Manhattan all closed very weak. The outlook for stocks is not bright at present, and it looks as if will not be better until after the election in November.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Wheat opened firm December at 61⅛ an advance of ⅛ over the close last night and September at 39⅛ an advance of ¼ Wheat was dull and lower closing at 58½ for September and 60⅝ for December.

The receipts from the North-West were 209 cars at Duluth and 186 at Minneapolis.

The exports for the week from both coasts were 2,484,000 bu wheat against 3,073,000 last week. Argentine shipments were 80,000 bushels. Corn and oats open steady but close a little weak. Provisions very strong all day and a good rise is looked for especially in pork.

T. B. ARNOLD'S Exchange.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, dull $2.70@$3.40; cattle, quiet; sheep, firm

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
Sept. ..	59⅛	59⅞	58⅝	58¾
Dec. ..	61⅛	61¼	60½	60⅝
Oats.				
Sept ..	18¼	18⅝	18	18
May ..	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Corn.				
Sept. ..	24½	24⅞	24¼	24⅜
May ..	27⅞	28	27½	27½
Pork				
Sept. ..	6 25	6 40	6 25	6 35
Jan. ..	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
Lard.				
Sept. ..	3 22	3 27	3 22	3 25½
Jan. ..	3 60	3 60	3 57	3 60

Cash Wheat, 57¾.
" Corn 23⅞.
" Pork 6 25
" Lard 3 20.

TOLEDO, August 1.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 64⅛.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date August 1. 1896

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Wheat (new)	55
Rye, per bushel	35-38
Oats	16 18
Corn	18-20
Barley	45
Wool	8-12 15
Flax Seed	60
Clover Seed	84 00
Timothy Seed	$1 25-$1 35
Bran, per 100 lbs	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay, (old)	$10 00 12 00
Hay, (new)	$6 00-$8 00

PRODUCE

Choice Butter, per lb	12½-14
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	6
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	06
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	8
White beans, per bushel	$1 25-1 50
Potatoes, new	25
Onions	50
Apples, new	20-25
Peaches per bu	50-75
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	90-$1 20

EVERYTHING IS CHEAP.

Prices in the Local Markets Lower Now Than They Ever Were.

A quart of good clean huckleberries will bring five cents in the Massillon markets. At this time last year they were in great demand at from twelve and one-half cents to fifteen cents. Good potatoes are to be had for twenty cents and roasting ears sold for a fraction more than two cents per dozen at some places last week. Plums are in an abundance at from fifty cents to one dollar. They sold for $1.50 to $3 in 1895.

STARK COUNTY PARAGRAPHS.

Interesting Items From Many Localities.

The Stark County Agricultural Society held an important meeting in the court house rooms Saturday afternoon. The society will hold the fair September 22, 23, 24 and 25, and every effort will be put forth to make it attractive. J. H. Sullivan's Wild West show is to be engaged as a drawing card. A purse of $150 is to be offered as inducement for amateur bicycle races, while for the exhibit of country produce, special premiums over the regular ones have been offered. It is expected that the exhibit of stock will surpass all previous affairs, for indicat ons already point to that. It is possible that music may be a feature this year, also; and that instead of dividing the playing among various country bands, two representative organizations of the county will be secured.

The Navarre News says this week: "Ere long something will occur which will relieve said company of their right of way and Navarre will have connections with Massillon by another line. 'Patience ceases to be a virtue' is an old adage which fits this case admirably, and after it is too late the Canton-Massillon company will see that they have lost a good thing."

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

There is no dividing line.

BattleAx PLUG

DON'T FORGET for 5 cents you get almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other brands for 10 cents.

DON'T FORGET that "Battle Ax" is made of the best leaf grown, and the quality cannot be improved.

DON'T FORGET, no matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax."

DON'T FORGET, "Economy is wealth," and you want all you can get for your money. Why pay 10 cents for other brands when you can get "Battle Ax" for 5 cents?

WHITE ROSE FLOUR

Has been tested by many of the best housekeepers in Massillon and vicinity. Wherever tried it has given *Perfect Satisfaction*. WHY DON'T YOU TRY IT? Highest Market Price paid for wheat at the

POCOCK MILLS. MASSILLON, ...OHIO.. M. NEAL, Prop.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

OLD HONESTY

PURE OIL PAINT

Guaranteed the Best Paint Made.

This Paint will cover one-fourth more space than any other Paint on the market and will wear for eight to ten years.

The Best is the Most Economical.

Write for color cards and prices.

The Goheen Manufacturing Company,

CANTON, OHIO.

A GREAT HIT.

One Case of Clay Worsteds Just Received.

BREED

Will sell you a Clay Worsted Sack Suit, Blue or Black, 21 and 22 oz. goods, $25 and $26 values for

$20.00 and $21.00.

You can wear them the year round

For Thirty Days Only and for Cash.

People read the advertisements in a live newspaper Moral: Advertise in "The Independent."

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